

Next, the control portion 12 judges whether or not the delay frame number count value f is not smaller than the predetermined delay frame number C_{frm} (step S5). If the delay frame number count value f is smaller than the delay frame number C_{frm} (NO at step S5), since the predetermined delay timing has not yet passed, the control portion 12 ends the processing. On the other hand, if the delay frame number count value f is not smaller than the delay frame number C_{frm} (YES at step S5), since the delay timing has passed, the control portion 12 first clears the delay frame number count value f for preparation of a next processing (step S6).

Next, the control portion 12 judges whether or not the simultaneous processing code number count value k is smaller than the simultaneous processing code number Cnum (step S7). If the simultaneous processing code number count value k is

smaller than the simultaneous processing code number Cnum (YES at step S7), the control portion 12 increments the presently used code number m and the simultaneous processing code number count value k by one (step S8). Thereafter, the control portion 12 starts transmission relating to the m-th data channel DCHm corresponding to the presently used code number m (step S9).

Next, the control portion 12 judges whether or not the presently used code number m is smaller than the multicode number Ccode (step S10). If the presently used code number m is larger than the multicode number Ccode (NO at step S10), since all the data channels DCH are already used, the control portion 12 ends the transmission start control processing. On the other hand, if the presently used code number m is smaller than the multicode number Ccode (YES at step S10), a remaining data channel DCH is left and there is a possibility that what is to be processed at the same time as the m-th data channel DCHm remains. Then, the control portion 12 again executes the processing of the step S7 as to whether or not the simultaneous processing code number count value k is smaller than the simultaneous processing code number Cnum.

If the data channel DCH to be processed at the same time remains, that is, the simultaneous processing code number Cnum is 2 or more, the control portion 12 increments the presently used code number m and the simultaneous processing code number count value k by one at step S8, and then, at step S9, the control

portion starts transmission relating to the m-th data channel DCH_m after increment. On the other hand, if a data channel DCH to be processed at the same time does not remain, that is, the simultaneous processing code number Cnum is 1, the control portion 12 ends the transmission start control processing.

The transmission start control processing as described above is executed, so that the transmission is performed for one call through the four data channels DCH1 to DCH4.

Embodiment 4

Fig. 9 is a view for explaining multicode transmission of packet data according to embodiment 4 of the present invention. In the description of this embodiment 4, reference is made to Fig. 7 as the need arises.

In the above embodiments 1 to 3, irrespective of the size of the amount of the packet data to be transmitted, all data channels DCH assigned to one call are used. On the other hand, in this embodiment 4, when the amount of the packet data to be transmitted is small, the data channels DCH to be used are limited.

More specifically, on the basis of an in-buffer data amount Dbuf, the control portion 12 determines the number of data channels to be used. The in-buffer data amount Dbuf is the data amount of the packet data stored in the transmission buffer 11a in the wireless frame generation portion 11. More